THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two Squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 3, 1853. No. 74.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 8½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

New Dry Goods Store.

JOHN CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, and Children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance. JOHN CREECH.

☞ Fayetteville-Street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.
Raleigh, March 8, 1853. 32—w.

Express Notice.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD. PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Company for the *exclusive* privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS,

per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant, monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.
June 9, 1853. 60—

FEMALE SCHOOL.—MISS H. W. MERRILL and MRS. BLOOD will open a School, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of tuition for the English branches, ... $10
French language, ... 5
Latin, ... 5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing, ... 15
Oil painting, ... 20
Music on the Piano and Guitar, ... 20
Instruction in vocal music, ... *gratis*.
Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given if desired.
Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.
SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE 20TH MARCH, ALFRED, a copper-colored Boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high—talks on the end of his tongue. Had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn other clothing. He carried off a cloth cap and a blanket, with William Turner's, in Johnston county.

The subscriber's post office is at Raleigh.
CASWELL POWELL.
Wake co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHINGTON CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for negroes, the young Negroes preferred. R. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 20th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN,
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	Jamestown.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
WM. S. RANKIN,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. DEMS,	Dr. C. WATKINS,
JAMES M. GARRETT,	Carolina F. College.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	JOHN I. SHAVER,
W. J. McCONNELL,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	JOHN H. COOK,
E. F. LILLY,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. BIGGS,
W. P. MOORE,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	ROBERT E. TROY,
H. H. BURWELL,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES,
J. L. BRIDGERS.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING,	PETER ADAMS,
General Agent.	*Secretary*.

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee*.

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age*.

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer*.
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney*.
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch*.—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
W. R. SCOTT, *Agent*.
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A PERFECT LUXURY IN SUMMER AND WINTER.—The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of HAIR MATRESSES. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New-York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

Also, constantly on hand the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, &c., manufactured in various styles.

Repairing of Sofas, Easy-Chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c., done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House. J. H. HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

☞ Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh, March 1st, 1853. 32—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR, Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Barèges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Barèges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 8¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO., *(Successors to N. Perry.)*
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No.* 1 *Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 18, 1853. 60—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$ 25 00
French, extra	10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
WILSON WHITAKER, Esq., Wake County.
FACULTY OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Va.
TRUSTEES OF STAUNTON ACADEMY, Staunton, Va.
Rev. DRURY LACY, D. D., Raleigh.
Rev. W. H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., University of Virginia.
Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMITH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown*.—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, JAS. H. KING, } *Proprietors*.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See*.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in conformity with the provisions of their By-Laws, met in Salisbury on Thursday, the 14th of July, 1853.

Upon motion of R. M. Saunders the meeting was organized by electing William A. Graham Chairman.

Upon motion R. Gorrell and S. F. Phillips were elected Secretaries.

The Treasurer of the Company having reported informally that a majority of the shares held by private Stockholders was represented in this meeting by more than one hundred individuals in person or by proxy; upon motion of R. M. Saunders H. C. Jones, Daniel Coleman and F. Fries were appointed a committee, who, with the Secretary of the Company, should verify the proxies, and make their report to this meeting.

Upon motion of R. Barringer, the President of the Company was requested to submit any report which had been prepared for the information of the Stockholders. Whereupon John M. Morehead submitted the following report, which was read, and upon motion of J. W. Ellis laid upon the table.

REPORT

Of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, to the Stockholders at the Annual Meeting held in Salisbury, 14th July, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Since the last Annual Meeting of your body, the Directors ascertained in December last that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars had been paid into the Treasury of the Company by the individual Stockholders, which fact was duly certified under the seal of the Corporation to the Board of Internal Improvements, as required by the Charter. The subscription of two millions of dollars to the Capital Stock of this Company on the part of the State, was forthwith made by said Board; and the Public Treasurer has paid into the Treasury of this Company five hundred thousand dollars on the part of the State, of which four hundred thousand were paid prior to the 1st instant, and one hundred thousand since.

From the high credit of our State, and the premium at which her Bonds sell, and from the assurance on the part of the Public Treasurer of his determination to meet the engagements on the part of the State with promptness, the Stockholders may rest assured that no pecuniary embarrassment will retard their operations as long as they are fathful to themselves.

1ST DIVISION.

It will be recollected that the contract for the completion of the entire Road, on the first Division, was let to Messrs. John C. McRae & Co.; the work to be finished by the first of January next. In consequence of the delay of the arrival of the iron at an early day of the present year, the Contractors were prevented, until within a few weeks past, from laying down the tract; a considerable quantity of iron having arrived, and the laying of it upon the line of the Road having commenced, it is to be hoped there will be no further delay in the progress of the work. The Board extended the time to the first of April next, for the completion of their contract on this Division, on account of the late arrival of the iron.

GRADING.—On the other three Divisions of the Road the grading is progressing rapidly, and, with but very few exceptions, it is believed will be finished within the time limited. Should any contractor be likely to delay the laying down of the superstructure of any part of the Road, by failing to grade his contract in time, he will be required to put on additional force sufficient to do the work.

MASONRY.—The Stone Bridges at Bull Run and Sugar Creek, and the Abutments and Piers for the Bridges at Rocky River, Caudle Creek, Irish Buffalo, and the Yadkin River are finished. The masonry of the Culverts along the whole line is mostly finished. The abutments and piers for the remaining Bridges are progressing, and will be completed doubtless by the time they will be needed.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.—Contracts for the superstructure of the Bridges at Rocky River, Caudle Creek, Irish Buffalo, and in Yadkin River, have been agreed upon, but have not yet been reduced to writing, which will be done in due time. Contracts for the superstructure of the remaining Bridges will be made as soon as the interests of the Road may require.

IRON.—A contract for four thousand tons of Rails to be put on ship-board in the months of March, April, and May last, destined for the Port of Charleston, was made last October, with Messrs. Baily, Bros. & Co., of England, at the price of $44 75 per ton, delivered upon the wharf at Charleston, free of all charge except the duty, which this Company is to pay.

So far, this Board is in possession of no advices of the shipment of any portion of the iron, but the contractors, Messrs. Baily, Bros. & Co., by their agents assure the Board of their anxious desire to meet their engagements, but are prevented from doing so from the impossibility of procuring shipping at even double freights, which they have offered. Within two weeks past their agent visited the office of this Board and assured the President that the iron was ready for shipment, which would be done at the earliest possible day.

Arrangements were made with the authorities of the South Carolina and the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Roads, to deliver this iron promptly in Charleston at any time between April and September; but it is to be feared that some delay may be experienced from the great press of business upon these Roads after September, should the iron not arrive in time to be transported by that period. But from the courtesy and kindnesss manifested towards this Road, it is believed these Roads will do all in their power to forward the iron at as early a day as practicable.

The 5,000 tons purchased by the Contractors on the first Division of the Road, now in progress of being laid at the eastern end, and this 4,000 tons to be shipped to Charleston for the western end of this Road, will be as much or more than can be laid down during the present year.

SILLS.—Contracts for sills have been made on the whole line of the Road, with the exception of a few Sections, some of which are delivered, and many more ready for delivery—and there is no probability of any delay on their account.

Since the last meeting of the Stockholders two instalments, one of five and one of ten per cent., upon the stock of the Company have been required, making sixty per cent., including the five per cent. paid at the time of subscription.

The requisition of the last ten per cent. became absolutely necessary in November last to bring the State in at an early day, as some of the stockholders were delinquent, and others refused to pay unless they were released from the interest exacted under a resolution of your body at its last meeting. The Board, to induce immediate payment, suspended the collection of interest, and agreed to refer the matter again to your body, which is hereby done.

The Legislature at its last session passed an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, An Act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company."

The question of the acceptance or rejection of this amended Charter is one of vast consequence to the interests of this Company, and your wisest counsels are invoked in the determination of this important question.

Contracts for a locomotive and cars have been made, but as the locomotive was not needed for immediate use, the builders, Messrs. Norris & Brother, were permitted to dispose of the same, upon a pledge that another should be furnished whenever required.

Five cars have been purchased and others are contrated for, which will be ready for delivery as soon as needed.

The financial affairs of the Company have just undergone a searching investigation by the committee appointed for that purpose; their report will put you in possession of the fiscal operation for the past year.

Exhibit A will show the force emoloyed on this Road on first instant.

Exhibit B will show the names of the Engineers and officers who are in the employment of the Company, and the salary of each.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President N. C. R. R. Co.

Salisbury, 14th July, 1853.

J. W. Ellis presented a proxy from the Governor of the State, authorizing him to represent the Stock held by the State in this Company, which, after some debate, on motion of J. M. Morehead, was laid upon the table.

J. U. Kirkland submitted the following report of the standing Committee of Finance, which, upon motion of R. Barringer, was received and laid upon the table.

Upon motion of W. W. Avery the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

H. C. Jones, from the Committee on proxies, reported that there were present in person or by proxy 564 Stockholders, representing 8148 shares—which was concurred in.

R. Barringer introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Meeting doth hereby accept the amendments to the charter contained in the Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 25th of December, 1852—entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Resolved further, That the President of the Company be authorized and instructed to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to his Excellency the Governor of the State, attested by the seal of the Corporation.

After a prolonged discussion, the above resolutions were rejected. Yeas, *in stock*, 3460; nays *in stock*, 4301.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Shelly 117, Hoover 149, Joel McLean 194, F. J. Hill 50, Mendenhall 591, E. M. Holt 20, W. R. Holt 20, Gorrell 20, G. F. Davidson 20, R. Reid 10, Phillips 99, Washington 80, Means 40, Ramsey 3, Avery 168, Young 5, O. G. Foard 60, Kirkland 5, E. R. Harris 84, R. Barringer 25, McKinly 18, Will. A. Graham 320, J. W. Thomas 40, Morehead 80, Blair 5, John Carter 110, Lambeth 35, Fuller 30, Welsh 10, H. C. Jones 40, J. Harper Lindsay 26, E. R. Gibson 96, D. A. Davis 30, Boyden 20, J. F. Foard 28, S. C. Harris 70, Chambers 65, Field 44, M. Brown 133, Partie 20, Wood 6, H. Brown 15, K. P. Harris 5, McRorie 20, Nicholson 5, McKenzie 20, A. H. Caldwell 10, Alexander 20, W. Turner 40, A. G. Carter 30, Carrigan 46, J. M. Long 1, Austin 60, M. L. Brown 27, Coffin 80, McCorkle 80, Bruner 5, Irwin 5, Hyatt 5—3460.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Ashe 102, Belo 365, J. R. McLean 20, J. C. McRae 1051, Pride Jones 333, Leach 25, McElroy 111, Robbins 5, Hunt 5, Dusenbury 23, Rand 2, Mabry 20, Coleman 5, Trollinger 234, Saunders 80, Wharton 27, Douthit 25, Adderton 40, S. Hargrave 30, Cosby 614, Hawkins 80, Hepler 10, Shaver 458, D. Barringer 27, Mooney 95, S. Kerr 80, Hedrick 11, Myers 12, G. Wilson 40, Bradshaw 3, Henderson 10, Ellis 6, A. Hargrave 40, Fisher 10, J. McRae 282, J. M. Brown 5—4301.

Upon motion of J. W. Thomas the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday morning, July 15.

After the President had called the meeting to order, and the journal of the preceding day had been read—

J. W. Ellis moved to take from the table the proxy presented by him upon Thursday morning. Whereupon, the meeting refused to take it up.

J. M. Long introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore passed prohibiting any Director from being directly or indirectly concerned as a Contractor, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the salary of the Chief Engineer is too high, and that it ought to be reduced.

Upon motion of J. M. Leach these resolutions were laid upon the table.

Upon motion of R. M. Saunders, the meeting proceeded to elect four Directors of the Company for the ensuing year. The President appointed N. Boyden and J. M. Leach to superintend the election. After the first ballot, N. Boyden reported that 8210 votes had been cast, of which 4106 were necessary to an election; that the following gentlemen had received the votes attached to their names respectively—Fries 4968, Hill 4885, Davis 4814, Morehead 4036, Saunders 2817, J. R. McLean 2734, Means 2324, Graham 1712—with some scattering votes; and consequently, that the three first named were duly elected.

This report was concurred in, and the meeting proceeded to a second ballot for one Director. N. Boyden reported that the whole vote cast was 7832, of which 3917 was necessary to an election; that J. M. Morehead had received 3958 votes and R. M. Saunders 3812—with 62 votes scattering; and consequently that J. M. Morehead was duly elected. Concurred in.

Upon motion of J. U. Kirkland, the By-Laws providing for the General Meetings of the Stockholders, was amended so as to provide that the fourth place of meeting shall be Hillsborough, and that all subsequent meetings shall alternate between Greensboro', Raleigh, Salisbury and Hillsborough. It was also agreed, that the next General Meeting shall be held at Hillsborough.

R. J. Ashe moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments proposed to the Charter of the Company was rejected upon yesterday.

Upon motion of W. W. Avery, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

R. M. Saunders introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last General Meeting of the Stockholders in regard to the collection of interest due on the non-payment of stock be repealed, and that the Board of Directors be authorized to receive the principal in all cases in which payment shall be made of the instalments heretofore required on or before such day as the Board shall demand.

This resolution was adopted.

The motion made during the morning by R. J. Ashe, was taken up and carried.

Upon motion of F. J. Hill, the further consideration of the resolutions agreed to be considered, was postponed until the next General Meeting.

Upon motion of F. J. Hill, J. U. Kirkland, E. M. Holt and Jed. H. Lindsay, were appointed a committee to audit and settle the accounts of the Treasurer of the Company, and report to the next meeting.

H. C. Jones moved that the By-Laws be amended so as to reduce the salary of the President of the Company, to $2000. Rejected, ayes 31, nays 38.

J. M. Morehead read a correspondence between the Governor of the State and the President of the Company, with regard to the eastern and western extension of the North Carolina Rail Road.

Upon motion of H. C. Jones, the Secretaries were instructed to have 500 copies of the proceedings of this meeting published for distribution among the Stockholders.

Upon motion of F. J. Hill, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the church owning the building in which the deliberations were held, for the use of the same.

At the instance of W. W. Avery it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby extended to the Secretaries for the ability with which they have discharged the duties imposed upon them.

Upon motion of W. W. Avery,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

Thereupon, with appropriate remarks, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

W. A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

R. GORRELL, S. F. PHILLIPS, *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX.

A.

Statement of the Force employed on the North Carolina Rail Road on the 1st of July, 1853:

Division.	Men.	Boys.	Carts.	Wheelbarrows.	Wagons.	Horses & mules.	Oxen.	Layers.	Track.
1	102	10	36	14	4	50	4		
2	381	77	138	87	15	178	17		
3	306	94	138	8	13	212	8		
4	369	177	199	26	26	292	4		
Total,	1158	358	511	85	58	732	29		16

B.

Statement of Engineers on each Division of the N. Carolina Rail Road on the 1st July, 1853.

1ST DIVISION.

James Miller, P. A. Engineer,	Pay pr. an. $1,800.00
James P. Robertson, Assistant,	1,200.00
Allowance for horse,	150.00
*F. F. L'Engle, Assistant,	720.00
Allowance for horse,	150.00
* Lately increased to $1,000.00.	$4,020.00

2ND DIVISION.

	Pay pr. an.
Theo. S. Garnett, P. A. Engineer,	$1,800.00
Frank Saunders, Assistant,	1,000.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
James C. Turner, Assistant,	1,200,00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
Samuel S. Kirkland at $1 per day when his services are required.	
R. C. McAlla, Assistant,	1,200.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
	$5,740.00

3RD DIVISION.

	Pay pr. an.
James S. Morrison, Assist. Eng.	$1,000.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
Nereus Mendenhall, Assistant,	1,000.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
R. P. Atkinson, Assistant,	1,000.00
Allowance for horse,	143.00
	$3,504.00

There is no Principal Assistant on the 3rd Division, and the duties have been discharged by the Principal Assistants on the 2nd and 4th Divisions since the 1st day of August, 1852.

4TH DIVISION.

	Pay pr. an.
John McRae, P. A. Engineer,	$1,800.00
T. J. Sumner, Assistant,	1,000.0
Allowance for horse,	144.00
Alfred Sears,	1,200.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180,00
Henry McRae, Assistant,	1,000.00
Allowance for horse and buggy,	180.00
	$5,504.00

OFFICERS:

John M. Morehead, President; Salary,	$2,500,00
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Sec'ry and Tres.,	1,250.00
Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer,	3,000.00

Greensborough Patriot.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company," held at Summerville, July 21st, 1853, being the time and place appointed for the annual meeting of the Company, Henry Elliott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Henry A. London and W. McL. McKay requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, Thos. Hill, M. Q. Waddell and John D. Williams were appointed a committee to superintend the calling of the roll, examine the Proxies and report what amount of stock is represented; who reported that there was a large majority of the Capital Stock of the Company represented—Robt. E. Rives, Esq., holding the Proxy of the State. Whereupon the meeting was declared regularly organized.

John H. Haughton, Esq., on behalf of the President and Directors of the Company, made an interesting and satisfactory report of the situation of the Company and progress of the work, which report was received and referred to the following committee: M. Q. Waddell, John C. Smith and John Scott, who, after consultation, recommended the adoption of the report and its publication, which recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

The Chief Engineer of the Company, Clement Smith, Esq., submitted an able and interesting report of the work under his charge, which report was received and referred to the following committee: Thos. Hill, John D. Williams and Nathan King, who, after consultation, recommended the adoption and publication of the report, which recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

Thos. Hill, Esq., chairman of a committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer, made a report of the financial affairs of the Company from the appointment of the present Treasurer, viz: May 15th, 1853, which report was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion of M. Q. Waddell, Esq., *Resolved*, That whereas the President and Directors have not been able to make a detailed and full report of the financial affairs of the Company, for reasons entirely satisfactory to this meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare and publish a full report of the financial condition of the Company, covering the period embraced in the last fiscal year.

Which motion Mr. John H. Haughton offered to amend as follows, viz: "Strike out all after the word *publish* and insert as follows, viz: a full and detailed report of all the money expended by the Company, from its organization to this date, of the various items of expenditure, all the liabilities of this Company of every character, together with the evidence of all such liabilities."

The question being *first* taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Haughton, it *was rejected*, and the original motion offered by Mr. Waddell was adopted. In compliance with which resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee, viz: Robert E. Rives, Col. A. S. McNeill and Benj. J. Houze.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, when, after expressing their warmest approbation of the services of the present incumbent, Col. Alex. Murchison, he was unanimously elected President.

John H. Cook, Esq., then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are due and are hereby tendered to the Directors for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duty, and believing from the time and attention they have given to our interest, as well as the zeal and ability with which they act, that our improvement will be prosecuted to a successful termination,

Resolved, That they be unanimously re-elected; which motion was unanimously adopted.

Henry Elliott, Esq., one of the Directors, resigned on account of his health, when Col. Arch. S. McNeill was appointed in his place.

The present Board consists of the following gentlemen, viz: John H. Haughton, A. S. McNeill, L. J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans and Elias Bryan; the two latter having been appointed on the part of the State.

Resolved, That Thos. Hill, Nathaniel Clegg and Benj. J. Houze be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to examine the Books and accounts of the Treasurer, and report thereon to the President and Directors every three months, and also report to the annual meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Mr. Colton for the use of this room, and to the citizens of Summerville for their kindness and hospitality.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in pamphlet form, together with the various reports of President, Directors, Engineer, &c.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at such place as the President and Directors may hereafter designate, (on the third Thursday in July, 1854.)

HENRY ELLIOTT, *Chairman.*

HENRY A. LONDON, W. MCL. MCKAY, *Secretaries.*

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE. On the 22d ult. the brig Florence sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, and on the 10th inst., while off Nantucket, a slave was found secreted on board. The Captain, on reaching Boston, anchored in the harbor, and proceeded to the telegraph office to telegraph to Wilmington, and during his absence a mob of whites and blacks boarded his vessel, and, in defiance of the mate, took the slave away. How they ascertained so soon that he was on board is not stated.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE. The number of vessels (exclusive of bay craft) in this port on Saturday was —Ships 15, barques 22, brigs 17, and schooners 47 —amounting in the aggregate to 101—of which were for North Carolina 13, Boston 11, the West Indies 8, New York 5, Bremen 4, Savannah 3, Bath 2, Charleston 4, Providence 2, Rotterdam 2, and 1 each for Richmond, Glasgow, Macao, China, London, South America, Bangor, Philadelphia, Halifax, Norfolk, and Newbern. *Balt. Sun.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1st *District*—**H. M. SHAW**, of Currituck County,
2d " **THOMAS RUFFIN**, of Wayne County,
3d " **WILLIAM S. ASHE**, of New-Hanover,
4th " **A. M. LEWIS**, of Franklin County,
6th " **GEORGE D. BOYD**, of Rockingham,
7th " **BURTON CRAIGE**, of Rowan County.

LEWIS THE STRONGEST MAN!

Turn out Democrats and save your principles and defeat the Whig candidate, by voting for Lewis!

Brother Democrats, we deem it a duty which we owe to you and to the cause to put you in possession, so far as we can do so, of the true condition of things in this District. We know you desire to vote for the best Democrat and the strongest man, and we all feel this is the only way in which the Whig candidate can be defeated and this District secured, as it ought to be, to the Democratic party.

Within the last day or so we have heard from all the Counties in the District, and the weight of information is most decidedly in favor of Mr. Lewis.

We are assured that Mr. Lewis is rapidly gaining in Orange, and the prospect is that he will lead Mr. Venable in that County.

We hear that in Granville he is also gaining, and that Mr. Venable cannot poll there more than half the votes claimed for him by his friends.

From Warren our intelligence is most cheering. We learn that strong men have taken the field for Mr. Lewis, and the calculation of one of these gentlemen is that he will lead Mr. Venable in that County at least one hundred votes.

Franklin, we are assured on the best authority, will give Mr. Lewis between three and four hundred majority over Mr. V.; and Nash—glorious old Nash —will roll up for him not less than four hundred majority.

We have just seen two intelligent and leading Democrats of Johnston, who say that they know of no Venable men in that County, and that Lewis must poll almost the entire Democratic vote.

We think we know something of the feelings and intentions of the Wake Democracy, and we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that Wake will give Lewis two votes to one over Venable.

Mr. Lewis is, therefore, the STRONGEST MAN; and in addition to this, *he is with you in principle.* Turn out, then, in your strength, and poll every vote you can for Lewis. The contest is between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers. This we hear on all sides. Pay no attention to the falsehoods and slanders in circulation against Mr. Lewis; and warn all true men, of all parties, against unfounded rumors and declarations which have been manufactured and put out *by men who expect office through the influence of Mr. Venable.* The influence of Mr. Venable, indeed! We hear, on the best authority, that Mr. Venable's conduct is well understood at Washington, and that his influence is totally gone in that quarter.

Brother Democrats, we appeal to you as of old, to rouse yourselves to the importance of the crisis, and turn out for principle—for your own glorious principles now in peril. We have never either deceived nor betrayed you; and we speak to you now in these earnest tones, because we are your friend, and desire you to go with us, as in other times, for *your* principles and for our principles, without regard to men.

Remember that Lewis is the STRONGEST MAN —that the contest is between him and Rogers, and that every vote for Venable will be a vote thrown away. WORK, brother Democrats, and the day will most certainly be ours!—WORK, and we shall achieve a triumph which will ensure a just representation of our principles at Washington, and at the same time secure us against discord and confusion in the campaign of 1854.

Since the foregoing was written we have received still further information, all of which goes to confirm the fact that Lewis is the strongest man. The friends of Lewis in all the Counties are actively engaged, and they will roll up larger majorities for him than those claimed above. Mr. Venable, we repeat, *cannot be elected;* and every vote for him will, therefore, be a vote thrown away. VOTE FOR LEWIS, fellow democrats—VOTE FOR PRINCIPLE, and let consequences take care of themselves.

A CASE OR TWO SUPPOSED.

Suppose Mr. Venable had been true to organization, and sound upon the Cuba question and the public lands, and we had taken ground against him for Mr. Lewis; and suppose, in addition to this, Mr. Lewis had been unsound upon these questions—could he have been sustained? And suppose we had remained silent in this contest, and a Whig had been elected—would we not have been censured? And suppose, again, that in looking for the strongest Democrat we had pitched upon that one as strongest who differed radically with his party upon the questions above named and upon organization—would we not have been justly obnoxious to the charge of having preferred a man to our principles?

We ask the friends of Mr. Venable to think of these things—to allow their judgments to have play —to consult facts more than their feelings, and then decide as to our course in this matter.

☞ We might, if we considered it necessary to do so, quote from a number of letters recently received approving our course in the contest in this District. Old and tried friends have expressed their gratification at the stand we have taken, and have urged us to go forward in our advocacy of principles without regard to men. Even Venable men have said to us, "Sir, you are right so far as principle is concerned—we cannot blame you"—and yet some who have thus addressed us will no doubt sustain Mr. V. at the polls! We know that, in due time, they will perceive their error; but we cannot withhold an expression of regret when we see good Democrats thus aiding to bolster up a disorganizer and a renegade from important party principles.

We take this occasion to say that we have received many letters to which we should be pleased to reply, but our engagements have prevented us from doing so. Our Correspondents and friends hear from us twice a week in these columns; and if we cannot answer all their letters they may rest assured that we are at work in the cause, and that our heart is with them.

☞ We publish to-day the proceedings of the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. We learn that the meeting was most harmonious, and that the course of the State representative, R. E. Rives, Esq., met the approbation of all present. Henry A. London, Esq., of Pittsborough, was re-appointed Treasurer of the Company for the ensuing year.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the August number of that interesting and valuable periodical, Harper's Magazine.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We copied into our last, articles from the Halifax Republican and the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, disapproving Mr. Venable's conduct and approving our course in this contest; and we now give extracts from other Democratic journals since received. The Wilmington Journal says:

"In the Raleigh District, Hon. A. W. Venable, a gentleman of fair talents, who has acquired a considerable amount of notoriety rather than reputation in Congress, by his unconquered and unconquerable proclivity for talking, is out as a candidate for election from the District mainly composed of that formerly represented by Gen. Daniel; and having been one of the *six Democrats* from the South who voted for Bennett's miserably unjust land bill, is now moving heaven and earth in defence of his indefensible position—trampling, or trying to trample, upon the principles of the party to which he owes his elevation, and scouting at its organization, although, in former times, his main dependence for success. Mr. Lewis, of Franklin county, has been out for some months, standing upon the known and established grounds occupied by the Democratic party, and willing and anxious to submit the opposing candidacy of himself and Mr. Venable to the decision of a Convention. This Mr. Venable has refused, and now, at the eleventh hour, we find Mr. S. H. Rogers, of Wake county, running as a Whig candidate to represent a strong Democratic district, his hopes of success being founded upon the divided state of the majority party, occasioned by the course of Mr. Venable. Mr. Venable, by his quasi Whig position, no doubt calculated upon receiving all the Whig support. This wind is taken out of his sails by the appearance of Mr. Rogers as an open and avowed Whig; so that, in fact, the real contest is now, we believe, between Mr. Lewis, a recognized Democrat, and Mr. Rogers, a recognized Whig. The party in that District have but one course to pursue,—they must rally upon Mr. Lewis, or run the risk of a most disastrous and disgraceful defeat."

The Portsmouth (Va.) Globe, edited by Lawrence Badger, Esq., recently of this State, says:

"The Standard, the organ of the N. C. Democracy, and chiefly the head and front of its success in that State, is out in its last issue in a pungent, nervous, stinging article against the 'disorganizers' in that State. Messrs. Leak, Latham, Loftin and Venable, receive justice unqualified with needless mercy at its hands. As to Mr. Leak and Mr. Latham and Mr. Loftin, it is not a bit too severe, although the caustic that is mingled with the ink that drops from his pen is of the most superlative '*lunar*' strength. But we do feel bad when we see Mr. Venable in the same category. Venable we have loved, Venable we have admired, Venable we defended during the pendency of the southern question, against every and all attacks. But he committed *the* sin. He voted for that abominable departure from political honesty and national virtue—'Bennett's Land Bill.' And now, if he comes in for his share of the honest and virtuous indignation of the North Carolina Democracy, as reflected in that true mirror, the Standard, he has only *himself*, and not his lovers, his admirers his defenders to blame.

We understand that Mr. Venable has said he wished no prouder inscription in his epitaph than that he voted for 'Bennets Land Bill.' Sorry are we, that very soon that inscription will be inscribed by reluctant hands in the epitaph that records his political and *untimely* demise.

As for the other gentlemen scored, scourged, excoriated and scorned by the 'Standard,' they are only of *secondary* importance and shall be noticed more fully in the *second* number of the 'Globe.' '*Au revoir.*'"

The Fayetteville Carolinian says:

"In the fourth District, there is a triangular war. The candidates are Lewis, Democrat, Venable for land distribution, and Rogers, Whig. What the result will be it is difficult to foresee. Better, however, that we should suffer defeat in the maintenance of our principles than to yield them to the dictation of hollow friends and disorganizers. So far as the Administration is concerned, it will be less weakened by the return of decided Whigs than by unreliable party men."

The Salisbury Banner says:

"LIGHT IS BREAKING. Light is breaking on the Raleigh District. The Whigs have brought out a candidate, Mr. Rogers, and the Democrats are rallying on Lewis. Venable is disowned by both parties, and will doubtless reap the traitor's reward. The great "distribution Democrat," even Venable, is placed between two fires, and will be effectually used up; and Mr. Lewis, a sound Democrat, will be elected. We rejoice at the turn affairs have taken there.

As for the Leake and Whig party sprung in the Wilmington District, we have lost sight of him, and hear nothing much said about him. He is likely to *leak* out even before the election.

And so travels that wonderful hobby, Distribution, in North Carolina."

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we will exhibit the "Giraffe"—an animal that changes its spots and pokes its head where it is not wanted—an animal, in fine, that goes for "provender" and Venable. The same paper, the Banner, says:

"NEUTRALITY. The "Giraffe" took occasion a few weeks ago to kick the Salem Press for meddling in politics when it professed to be neutral. We thought the Press deserved all it got and more too, for while professing neutrality it was insiduously advocating Whiggery, thus adding dissimulation to its other sins. But what shall we now say of the Giraffe? It is looming lofty for Venable, thus committing the very sin it so signally rebuked in the Press.

Now, 'Squire, don't be denouncing a sin and then turn right about and commit it yourself. Naturally, you are a clever fellow, and publish a first rate paper; but you had better not break over your own walls to graze on pastures you have renounced. Stick to your fun, frolic, wit and humor, and let politics alone. A different course is not expected of you, and it will make you few friends and many enemies."

The Goldsborough New Era, a neutral paper, also comes forward to rebuke the "animal" for his conduct, as follows:

"NEUTRALITY. We see it is becomming common, now-a-days, and appears quite convenient for some of our contemporaries to *doff* their neutrality and try the strength of their arm in the field political. Among those who *appear* to us to have done so, are the Salem Press and the Giraffe. With the former we believe it is *customary*, on any great political emergency, to express an opinion—generally, we believe, a one-sided one. With the Giraffe, it has not been so, so far as we have noticed, until its last issue.

We are truly sorry that the *Animal* could so far change its nature as to do what none of its species have never before been known to do—interfere where they had no business. We think, decidedly, that the Animal has done wrong, inasmuch as it has leaped the fence, forsaken its own quiet pasture, and taken up with strange beasts, that will no doubt gnaw, and kick, and otherwise abuse it, and, withal, perhaps, may devour and destroy the best of that provender that it might have quietly enjoyed on its own side of the fence.

Go back, Mr. Giraffe, go back and attend to your wonted duties of collecting, composing, and publishing your funny sayings and queer doings, and making yourself *comfortable* and others happy. You have no business with politics—they are the legitimate property of the Standard and News, and you ought to leave such questions in their hands. Nuf sed."

We have introduced the "Giraffe" in this connection because it is Mr. Venable's mouth-piece—publishes filthy communications in his behalf; and because, having the hope of "provender" before its eyes, it kicketh about most amiably and rendeth the air with strange *organic* noises.

The truth is, every Democratic press in the State of any force or influence, is against Mr. Venable. That gentleman now feels—what he has so often ridiculed—*the power of the public press.* It is his own fault—he has brought all this on his own pate.

☞ The "University Magazine" for August has been received. It contains among other things, the able and valuable address of Dr. Dickson, delivered at the late Commencement before the Alumni Association. This number of the Magazine is creditable to the taste and talents of the new Editor.

STAGE ACCIDENTS.

We learn that the stage which runs between this place and Greensborough, was upset on the night of Tuesday the 26th ultimo, in Eno river, near Hillsborough. The stream was much swollen, and running rapidly. There were thirteen passengers, among whom were Mr. Branch, of Halifax, with his daughter—James T. Russell, Esq., of Warren, with two daughters—Mr. Speight, of Greene, with his niece—Dr. J. P. Hall, of St. Louis—W. R. Singleton, formerly of St. Louis, and James Hall, of Petersburg. The driver being unacquainted with the ford, run the coach on a sunken rock, and the coach turned over. Owing to the extraordinary exertions of Dr. Hall, and the presence of mind of the other gentlemen inside, and one of the men outside, the ladies were taken out without injury. They were greatly assisted, however, by Mr. Christmas, of Hillsborough, who, hearing the noise, rushed into the water, and through their united exertions the ladies were safely landed. We learn that the mails and most of the baggage were saved. The baggage, however, which was on top floated off, and the trunks belonging to Mr. Branch and Mr. Speight had not been found. The accident occured about 12 o'clock, and the night was extremely dark.

The passengers received every kindness, we learn, at the hands of Mr. Nichols, of the Stage House, and others.

We learn also that the stage, in returning from Greensborough on Friday, was upset again at the same place! Mr. Branch, Mr. Speight, and Mr. Singleton were in the stage returning, and also Mr. Ward, of Orange, and Mr. Darden of Plymouth. The passengers extricated themselves without injury. We learn that the driver was charged to be careful, and not to cross the stream until the rock was pointed out to him; and yet he went forward, ran against the same rock and upset. There has been negligence or recklessness somewhere; and it is to be hoped that, for the protection of travellers on this line hereafter, some change or improvement will be made.

It is a little surprising that Eno is not bridged near Hillsborough.

☞ Mr. Venable reminds us of the preacher, who staid all night at a house, and who neither had prayers or said grace, neither did or said any thing by which his real character could be known. As he was about leaving, the man of the house gave him to understand that he expected pay for his night's lodging; but he endeavored to get off by saying he was a preacher, and ought not to be charged. "That may be," replied the man of the house, "but you came here like a sinner, you took supper like a sinner, you went to bed like a sinner, and you slept like a sinner; and I intend you shall pay like a sinner." Just so with Mr. Venable. He talked and voted in Congress with the Whigs—he talks like a Whig now, and he has slept and acted with Whigs, and it is but just and right that we should pay him off like a Whig. The truth is, up to the time Mr. Rogers came out, it was claimed for Mr. Venable that he was good enough Whig to get Whig votes; and Mr. Venable himself did all he could to secure Whig votes; but now the tune is changed—Mr. Lewis is charged with being a Whig, and Mr. Venable is trying to whip round again and get Democratic votes. Think of that. Mr. Lewis is as sound a Democrat as can be found any where; and if elected—as we feel confident he will be—he will show his Democracy by standing up for the administration of Gen. Pierce. On the contrary, brother Democrats, if Mr. Venable should be returned to Congress he will go there to give votes and make speeches, which must, in the very nature of things, tend to embarrass the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

☞ Mr. Leak, we understand, has openly proclaimed from the stump that he will support no man for Governor who does not agree with him on the land question; and Mr. Venable, we learn, says he will support the Democratic candidate for Governor, *but reluctantly*, provided he does not agree with him. He has but one more step to take to be with Mr. Leak; and Mr. Leak, according to his own showing, is with the Whigs. "He that is not *for* us is *against* us; and he that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad." But this is not all. Mr. Venable differs with the Democrats on Cuba; and if returned to Congress he will go there pledged to embarrass the Administration on two leading questions —Cuba and the public lands. Can it be possible that a District with a Democratic majority of two thousand will elect such a representative?

Annual political elections came off on Monday, the first day of August, in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. On Thursday, the fourth August, they will be held in Tennessee and North Carolina.

In Alabama the Governor and entire Congressional delegation will be elected.

In Kentucky the Congressional delegation is to be elected, one or two of the Districts being very powerfully contested on each side.

In Missouri two of the Congressional delegation are to be elected.

In Texas a Governor and full Congressional delegation is to be elected.

In Tennessee a very animated contest is going on for the Governorship, between Andrew Johnson, Democrat, and Robert A. Henry, Whig.

☞ The Danville Republican, in some remarks in relation to this Congressional District says: "It is a little remarkable that while the Whigs are complaining in the Caswell District that the Democrats have had the presumption to nominate a man at all, in the District below they are endeavoring to take advantage of a *division* to misrepresent a Democratic majority. The election, however, is close at hand, and the question upon which depends so

Correspondence of the North-Carolina Standard.

HAMPTON, VA., July 22, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: Since the opening of the Weldon and Portsmouth Railroad, this sequestered village has become so easy of access to the residents of the interior of our State, that a few words respecting it may not be uninteresting to your readers. It is situated on Hampton creek, which is merely an arm of the sea extending up from Hampton Roads; it is about three miles from Old Point and not more than an hour's run in the Steamboat from Norfolk and Portsmouth; so that nothing is easier than a visit for the day or a few hours to either place when tired of the quiet, which is to me one of the principal charms of the place. I write from Chesapeake Hall, which for families and invalids is one of the most agreeable summer resorts it has ever been my good fortune to light upon. It is situated immediately on the water, fully open to the sea breeze and commands a most charming prospect. I can scarcely realize that it is July, so cool and pleasant is the weather, while nothing can be more refreshing than the sea bathing. It is a perfect paradise for children, to whom the crabbing and fishing are unfailing sources of amusement, while the cool green lawn, with its large shade trees and circular pavilion, enables them to be out of doors without exposure to the sun even in the heat of the day; and a dip in the bath, which all soon learn to enjoy, supplies the place of those forced ablutions, against which they generally protest so loudly. Should they partake too largely of the oysters, hog fish, and other good cheer which is daily spread before them, the proprietor, Dr. R. G. Banks is ever ready to relieve the anxiety of mothers. He enjoys, I am informed, considerable reputation as a physician, and judging from the number of invalids who have been under his care since my arrival here, is justly entitled to it. He is certainly a most obliging host, and everything is done to render his visitors comfortable. Yet, with all these advantages there is one drawback which will prevent Chesapeake Hall from becoming as great a summer resort as either Shocco or Jone's Spring. The price of board is at least one half more, while the expenses of the proprietor cannot be so great. The fare is pretty much the same with the exception of fish, which of course cannot be had at either of the watering places. Yet the profusion of vegetables and fruit in Warren will, with many persons, counterbalance this loss. Here fruit is very rare, and with the exception of figs, indifferent. Mr. Jone's band, which is engaged by the season, should also be taken into consideration. Here there is no ball room, and no music except that of the piano, and those who desire other amusements than conversation, cards, and backgammon, must seek it at Old Point. This will prevent young and gay persons from visiting the place, while families of four or five persons are generally obliged to shorten their stay least their bill be inconveniently large. I daily hear persons who are leaving remark "I should like to stay longer, but it is too expensive."

The Dr. speaks of enlarging his establishment, and improving his accommodation by next season. In some things I think he would do well to take a hint from our old friend, Mr. Jones of the Sulphur Spring, who, take him all in all, is one of the most obliging and thoughtful hosts with whom I have ever sojourned—I allude particularly to a washing and ironing establishment, as I hear great complaint among the ladies on this subject. Now visitors are obliged to put their washing out in the town, though many of them have servants who are idle half the time. Three or four childrens' washing at 75, or even 50 cents a dozen soon amounts to a considerable sum, and with the present arrangements it is impossible to have it done by a private servant. I do not doubt but the Dr. will remedy this defect in his establishment, as he seems anxious to do all in his power to promote the comfort of his visitors.

I cannot close without noticing one great advantage which this place possesses, that is the facility of attending public worship; there is within a short distance of the Hall a Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian church. I attended the latter last Sunday, and was greatly pleased with the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McCabe. The building itself is one of the principal ornaments of the town; it is very old and quaint looking, standing in a grave yard which is beautifully shaded with weeping willows, some of the tombstones dated before the revolution; and one that I particularly noticed was erected in 1701. Several have coats of arms engraved on them, and the whole appearance of the place showed it to be of a much more ancient date than the generality of our churches. T.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1853.

Our own foreign relations are not without embarrassment. The fishery question between this country and Great Britain is still unsettled, and the British minister, Mr. Crampton, has recently returned from Halifax, whither he had gone to advise with Sir F. Seymour, the admiral of the British fleet, stationed there for the protection of British fishermen. You remember that our treaty stipulation is not to fish *within three miles of the shore*. The British statesmen have construed the shore to mean not that indented line which nature has made along the coast, but to mean an imaginary line drawn from headland to headland, which of course would exclude entirely our fishermen from all the large bays in that region. Of course we have never allowed so absurd a construction, and our ministers at London have protested against it from time to time. The British government has not as yet enforced this construction, but they have never yielded it, and have recently sent a large fleet into those waters. Our government, to assure our fishermen of the protection of our government, have ordered a fleet to be sent to the same station. The matter now stands in this rather critical position. I am, therefore, the more pleased to learn that Mr. Buchanan has finally consented to accept the mission to England. The country will feel that her interest and her honor are in safe hands. It is no doubt this weighty consideration which has induced this great American statesman to forego his private wishes, and accept the heavy responsibility of this most important mission.

I am glad to see you take such bold ground against land distribution, and expose those who would humbug the people by making them believe that North Carolina does not get her equal share of the public lands, when those lands are applied according to Democratic principles and Democratic platforms, that is, to pay the public debt and defray the necessary expenses of the government. This is the only way in which she ever has or ever will get her equal share of the public domain. Bennett's land blll and every other distribution land bill, has been an insult to the just and equal rights of the old States, North Carolina included. Take my word for it, whenever the present land system which has received the approbation of every administration is changed, it will be the beginning of the end. X. Y.

RICHMOND CO., July 25, 1853.

I see you have a Whig candidate out for Congress in your district, and it seems your neighbor *Seaton* is delighted with the idea. I wonder how this will agree with the palate of the Whig press generally, and *especially* with the Fayetteville Observer, who has such a holy horror at the idea of an attempt made by a Democrat to get into Congress, or the State legislature under similar circumstances. If the Fayetteville Observer was as *honest* and *consistent* as it professes to be, it would most certainly pounce down upon your neighbor Seaton, and completely demolish him, not leaving a vestige of a fragment to make complaint. But sir, it is the "lawyer's bull" this time.

Did you ever know the Whig party to complain of the Democratic party when in power for an alleged wrong, but just as soon as the Whigs got into power they would practice the *same thing* which they condemned in the Democrats, and especially if the measure was a popular one? Now, if yours was a Whig district, and you had two Whig candidates in the field, and a Democrat was to come out, just as Mr. Rogers has done, do you not suppose that the Whig press, not only in your district, but throughout the State, and elsewhere, would cry out and condemn it as totally unjustifiable—a Democrat trying to get elected to misrepresent the wishes of a district with a large Whig majority! Why Sir, we should be as certain to hear it as that such a circumstance occurred.

We have had a *full* season. The ground I think is thoroughly wet, and it is still raining at the time of this writing, and has more the appearance of a *State* rain than at any time since the breaking up of the wet last spring. I now feel flattered that we shall make a plentiful support.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

June 1st, 1853.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID—

Sir: I stated in my last communication that the direct application of fertilizers to the soils which have been long cultivated, must be resorted to for the purpose of reviving their productive powers. But this plan may be aided greatly by additional means of comparatively trifling expense. These means, as a whole, come under the general name of *tillage*. I embrace under this head all the modes of breaking up the soil and putting it into the best condition, and one which shall favor the growth of a crop and give it a chance to derive the greatest benefit from those forces and powers which exist in the kindly elements of the inorganic world. These elements embrace light, air and water, each of which, though I have called them elements, operate in their own peculiar modes, not only in virtue of a complex composition, but also as a whole precisely as if they were each of them *truly* the simple uncombined elements of the Chemist. Water, for example, performs a function as water, without undergoing any change in its composition. So it also is decomposed in the living tissue of the vegetable, and its oxygen is appropriated as an element, to certain uses in the vegetable organization. But the word tillage may be applied and used properly in a more extensive sense; it may embrace the cultivation of certain crops which are designed to improve the soil mechanically, and transfer the nutriment already in the soil from a deep to a superficial position, and thereby bring it within the reach of the roots of the cultivated plants. Something more is still effected by their use; and it is maintained that certain crops, such as clover, and the pea, take from the atmosphere important elements which in the end are added to the soil. However this may be, the cultivation of these crops are very important aids which may be employed everywhere for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the soil. Clover is especially an important crop; it has certain advantages over others which should not be overlooked. In North Carolina, however, it has not generally succeeded; not because clover refuses to grow in its climate, but because its value has been underrated, and many of the attempts to grow it have failed. Consequently, the idea that the attempt to cultivate it will, or may result in a failure, operates unfavorably throughout the State. Climate, however, is not a bar to its most perfect growth. The finest fields of clover may now be seen standing in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties. Some plantations in Edgecombe grow it with luxuriance equal to any thing seen in New England and New York. The failure must therefore be attributed to the planter, and the cause of its failure may therefore be removed. The reasons for the cultivation of clover are numerous. These reasons not only relate to and effect an essential improvement of the soil, but it furnishes a large addition to the fodder for stock. Cattle, horses and hogs are extremely fond of it. Its roots are large and penetrate deeply into the soil, affecting thereby a mechanical division highly important to the wheat crop, which always succeeds the clover under the most favorable conditions. In fine, the cultivation of green crops ranks among the best and most efficient means for restoring the soil to its original fertility.

I am, sir, most respectfully your servant,
E. EMMONS.

June 2nd, 1853.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID—

Sir: It is maintained by many distinguished and successful farmers of the Genessee Valley, in New York, that they can keep up their lands to the highest state of fertility, if they can supply them with plaster and the clover crop. Their wheat soil, say they, will never become exhausted by pursuing what they style *the system of clovering*. It consists simply in the use of clover and plaster as fertilizers for this grain. They employ the plaster for the purpose of increasing the growth of clover. They employ the plaster as a fertilizer for wheat indirectly; that is, plaster on it produces no direct influence upon the growth of wheat when sown with the seed, or when applied after it has imparted greenness to the fields; but it administers largely to the growth of clover. It is used upon that crop first. The matters peculiar to clover become the fertilizer for the wheat crop. Often it is partly consumed by stock, as hogs, cattle or horses. It is plowed under and lightly harrowed. The field is then ready to receive the wheat. No one can doubt the utility and profit of this system, when followed in a wheat growing region. But the opinion entertained by farmers that soils may grow wheat for any time, however long, is fallacious. Now the Genessee farmers are shrewd men, they are thinking and reading men; still, they have fallen into a very natural error, for their lands are very rich and well adapted to the growth of wheat, and probably a long time is really required to exhaust their soils. When this is coupled with the fact that the rotten shales beneath are constantly plowed up and are made to contribute annually a new supply of soil, we see at once how their opinions are supported. It is injurious to a farmer's interest to entertain the belief that his soils are inexhaustible in fertilizing matter; it is as injurious as the belief of many planters in this State, that their old fields are not worth reclaiming, and that it is more profitable to move to Texas or clear up new fields, than to resusitate their old ones. It should be remembered by those who pursue the clover system, that they are never adding fertilizing matter to the soil, or increasing the stock of the most expensive elements of growth, phosphate of lime, potash, soda or lime, except the lime which is in combination with the sulphuric acid.

The theory of the operation of plaster is interesting and beautiful, as given to the world by Baron Liebig. He, as you are well aware, maintains the doctrine that plaster absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, that then the sulphuric acid combines with the ammonia and forms a sulphate of ammonia: the lime, being thus set free, combines with carbonic acid of the atmosphere, or that which exists in the soil and forms carbonate of lime. Now this theory seems to be sustained by facts. Ammonia does exist in the atmosphere, and ammonia will act upon gypsum as Liebig maintains. In a stable, where much ammonia often floats in the atmostphere, it combines with the plaster when strewed upon the floor. So if strewed upon the ground no doubt where a particle of ammonia and plaster find each other, they may mutually react upon each other. Sulphate of ammonia, which is supposed to be formed in the way I have described, is really an active fertilizer, and contributes largely to the growth of the cereals when applied to them. Of the truth of the theory which was advanced many years ago by the distinguished individual I have referred to, I am not fully satisfied, notwithstanding the facts I have just stated. If the chemical change actually takes place or sulphate of ammonia being formed, why is not plaster a direct fertilizer for wheat? Sulphate of ammonia would be formed and spend its action upon the crop when applied to it. Plaster, I repeat, does not usually increase the wheat crop when applied directly to it; it is necessary to make a clover crop first, hence the want of effect under the circumstances I have stated, seems to disprove the view which Liebig takes of the question. But it is of little consequence what our theory is in this particular case, provided we know the conditions required to secure the best effects of plaster. We will not discard the use of plaster because we are ignorant of its *modus operandi*.

An improvement which may properly be spoken of in this connection, is the system of drill husbandry. When wheat is sown broad cast, experience and observation prove that much of it is lost and never takes root. When seed, however, are drilled in by the machine, most of the seed grow. There is, therefore, a saving of seed, and it is estimated that the saving resulting alone from drilling in the seed, will pay for a machine in a few years. This saving amounts nearly to a peck per acre, though two farmers might differ as to the quantity of seed which it is best to sow; some maintaining that thick sowing is the best—others go for thin sowing. But the sowing of seed is not the whole gain resulting from the drill. The drill deposits the seed in a light furrow, in this furrow it is properly covered, and hence every seed sown will probably grow; but, again, it often happens in our windy climate that the surface of a wheat field is exposed to the sweeping influence of this element, and hence, it is often uprooted and killed during the winter. It is also less likely to be killed by frosts. These facts put together are strong recommendations for the adoption of the drilling system in this State. The face of the fields are better adapted to the use of the drill than at the North, where it is becoming general; it is also adapted to the laborers employed.

I remain, most respectfully, your servant,
E. EMMONS.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID—

SIR: Since my appointment as General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, I have occupied my time in traveling, in corresponding with the friends and subordinate officers of the system, and in the study of popular systems of Education in other States and countries.

I desire to go into each County in the State to examine the records of the Common Schools, to see for myself what has been done, what is doing, and what are the difficulties in the way of greater success; and while traveling in the different Counties I wish to diffuse all the information I can as well as to obtain the views of other friends of the cause. On this account I have made an appointment to deliver a discourse at the County seat of each County visited; a plan which very materially impedes my motions, but which I nevertheless deem best to pursue, even if but few persons should attend my appointments, and if I should, as I often do, have to expose myself a good deal to all kinds of weather to fulfil engagements made without the power of foreknowing the contingencies of the future.

My object, in making public talks, is to diffuse information, correct what I conceive to be erroneous opinions, and to stimulate to renewed efforts the friends of popular enlightenment and improvement; and to give to the substance of these talks the widest possible circulation, I have concluded to address them to you, as a mark of respect to you as the official Head of the State—hoping also that your interest in the success of our system of Common Schools will induce you to lend your aid to all efforts directed to its improvement. The least acquaintance with human nature teaches us that men will not labor hopefully in the dark; and even slaves, having no interest in the result of their labors, will soon tire and put forth but feeble exertions when they cannot see or know, in any way, the effect of the blows which they strike. To know that we are making progress is the great stimulus to human exertion; and yet, in regard to the operations of our system of Common Schools we have, for ten years and more, been kept in profound ignorance. The experiment being a novel and an arduous one needed all the encouragement which the fullest light could afford as well to stimulate our zeal as to learn us to avoid errors; but the curtain has not been once lifted to give us even a glimpse of our general progress. In such a state of things it is but natural that doubts and misgivings should arise; and among any people less tenacious of purpose a system requiring so much light and so much nursing care, would not have numbered a decade of years, enveloped as ours has been in almost total darkness.

It will afford me infinite pleasure to lift, by the aid of recent laws, the veil which has concealed the growth and development of the Great Hope of the State; and although some unpleasant defects may be exposed, the necessary result of circumstances, I feel sure that every true friend of human happiness will be gratified at the progress already made, and at the cheering prospect of future advancement.

On account of the ignorance prevailing in regard to the general results of our system of Common Schools, some persons have considered it a failure; and it is generally agreed that our failure, if we have failed, is to be attributed to the want of funds.

I feel myself able to prove, in the first place, that our system of Common Schools has *not* been a failure; and in the second place to demonstrate that the cause alleged is not the true cause which has prevented greater success. And I trust that if your Excellency should see fit to have these views brought to the attention of the public, they will be seriously read and examined by all interested, whatever side they take; that the *facts* and arguments adduced will be well considered, and if found to justify the conclusions drawn, be generally recorded in the minds of the people. This is said to be a *stirring* age—it is certainly not remarkable for its memory of former misfortunes, blessed as it is with so many advantages and glowing with anticipations of still better things in the future.

In the multiplication of Colleges and Academies, we have forgotten our former dearth of Literary Institutions; and having a school, not as perfect as we could wish, near every man's door, we get easily irritated at little difficulties, and talk of falling back on our subscription system, as if we had ever enjoyed such a system!

Sir, although you have reaped many popular honors, it is neither improper nor disrespectful to call you a comparatively young man; certainly I am one, and cannot we both recollect when there was not a School-house for every twenty miles square of territory in the State? When in the most enlightened country neighborhoods the leading heads of families could not succeed oftener than once in two years in getting made up a subscription school for the three winter months? And when the "articles" of the teacher were often written by the chief men in the neighborhood; and when Grammar, Geography, book-keeping, surveying, &c., &c., were things never heard of beyond the precincts of Colleges and Academies? I remember these things distinctly; and I distinctly remember that, though raised in one of the best educated country neighborhoods in the State—a moral Presbyterian community which has contributed a number of distinguished men to the learned professions—I had the privilege, from infancy to the age of fifteen, when I began Latin at an Academy, of attending just seven short schools of about three months duration each, and at two of these I was boarded out from home. And it was thought that my neighborhood enjoyed unusual advantages in this respect; and in fact my acquaintance with the progress of things in this State satisfies me that my own experience is a much more favorable test of our old subscription system than that of a large majority of my cotemporaries. I was examined to test my qualifications to practice Law with a now distinguished Editor of Raleigh*; I think he told me he never saw a Grammar before he was a sub-editor, and in fact he picked up most of his education in a printing office. He is one of a thousand, all perhaps not equally energetic; and the history of a vast majority of our most rising men would put to utter shame the present complaints in regard to the facilities of education. Sir, till within the last few years, men in poor or moderate circumstances had no facilities of education in North Carolina; a few neighborhoods excepted, they had to shift, and scuffle, and work with an enterprise and an economy of means and time to which the rising generation are total strangers. Men in the middle and humbler walks, desiring good education, had to contend against public opinion, often against parental wishes, and against what would now be considered, in view of the cost, a hopeless poverty of pecuniary resources. The costs were great, always including *board* and high tuition, at distant Academies; and to raise the means by teaching was then much more difficult than at present as there were few schools to be taught, and a general apathy on the subject, and little sympathy felt for such persons.

This is a very faint picture of the former condition of things of the Dark Ages in North Carolina, of the Egyptian bondage for a return to which some are sighing. Sir, we had no system of subscription schools, to speak properly—perhaps only five men in six could write their own bonds, and not one in five hundred could understand Geography, the great science of modern times, write a grammatical article for a newspaper, survey a piece of land, or demonstrate the simplest rule in mechanical geometry. To be able to read a plain text and write their names was the highest female accomplishment of the middle classes; the female *Academies* were very few and expensive, and the associations highly aristocratic and exclusive.

We had a University, moderately successful and well conducted, but gathering four-fifths of its pupils from the highest aristocracy, and sending off its best scholars to other lands; and we had no other male College, and only the Female High School at Salem. As a consequence of this state of things the lines in society were broadly marked, and the high aristocracy had herditary claims upon all the great offices, distinctions, and good pecuniary speculations of the State. No reflection is meant on them; it was not their fault which gave them the ascendency so long, but the fault of the state of society as regards education.

They were shrewd, appreciating the advantages of enlightenment, began in their familes long before; genius and enterprise in the middle ranks would also sometimes break their fetters and climb to the highest position in the State. But ignorance and consequent suffering and social inferiority were the hereditary doom of the masses; our varied and vast resources, needing the eye of intelligence to detect them, were neglected and unknown, and every Autumn witnessed a flight of carts and wagons transporting our laboring masses to more hopeful regions.

And now, when we begin to have knowledge of the existence of our resources, it seems that we have to borrow the skill necessary to develope them—to get our engineers, teachers, skilful machinists, &c., &c., from other States.

In short, till a very recent period general education was in an almost hopeless condition in North Carolina; so much so that one of the Historians of the State records the incorporation of an Academy as an important incident in our Legislative experience.

And notwithstanding the efforts of religious societies this backward state of things remained until a very recent period; and then, as I shall show in my next letter to your Excellency, a general and powerful movement began, producing in a few years results without a parallel in any country.

Of this movement I do not propose now to speak at all; and will conclude this letter by assuring you that it gives me no pleasure to allude to the former or present ignorance of our State. But I am speaking in the State and to North Carolinians, and I hope I am telling wholesome truths, necessary to be known to enable us to choose our course in the future.

With much respect,
I am very truly yours,
C. H. WILEY.

Mr. Holden: Having on all occasions shown an interest for the success of the Giraffe, I feel great reluctance in doing or saying any thing to offend the animal.

But he has recently so changed his temper and manners, that I feel constrained to say a few words at the risk of a kick or snap or switch of his tail. A stranger would conclude from the last two issues of his paper, that he is the *last* of the "disinterested patriots." From his explanation for taking the course he has, his insinuations and innuendoes, his suspicions of other men's motives, &c., I have no doubt he has come to that conclusion himself, and by way of refreshing his memory, I hope he will not take any offence at a few interrogatories, which I propound for that purpose, to wit:

1st. Mr. Giraffe, did you or did you not, sometime about the 1st of March last, request a certain individual to speak to Mr. A. W. Venable in your behalf to obtain a certain little office, or berth, as the case may be, and say, with a *peculiar nod*, remind him *also* that I have "the Types," and can serve him in his coming campaign, if he gets in a tight place?

2nd. Have you or have you not since, but about twelve days since, doubted Mr. Venable's pledges to you on the subject of said little office, and threatened, if he deceived you, in that matter, to turn "said Types" against him; if not in so many words, did you not say you would publish him?

3rd. And as you seem *just now* to be such a strong advocate for distribution, and designate the opposite as a rotten plank in the Demrcratic platform, permit me to ask you if you did, or did not say, about last Saturday morning, that you were as much opposed to distribution as Holden, (meaning Wm. W. Holden, Editor of the Standard,) and also justify him in his course, except his remark on "Provender," which you considered personal? And on said morning, did you or did you not say, you would not have come out in your paper for Venable, if Lewis had not, on some occasion, sneeringly said, "I have heard Mr. Venable promised you an office, Mr. Whitaker"?

4th. Did Mr. Venable authorize you to say that he said at Gardner's that *Gen. Jackson had scruples* about something instead of "Gen. Jackson quibbled" in his veto message, on Henry Clay's Land Bill? if he did not, did O. L. Burch? and if he did not, who did?

As you hate falsehood and misrepresentation with such horror, call on Burwell Rollins, Alfred Burt, Wm. W. Clements and Daniel B. Holland, Esqs., and if you doubt them I will give you a host of other gentlemen; and if they do not give the *lie* to your statement on that subject, you may publish *me as such*, and inflict any other punishment you see proper.

Now, Mr. Giraffe, if you answer the three first interrogatories, as the facts compel you, you must not claim to be the disinterested patriotic Democrat you set up for, in your paper; recollect other men have some interest in the prosperity and happiness of our country and the success of Democratic principles as well as yourself, and a *few* others who have undertaken to drive and drag every one who refuses to follow Abram in unknown and uncertain paths. I can't see how Abram got there himself; he is certainly los—tno person has ever dared to walk *them planks* before, save Whigs; and if any credit is due for the discovery of this wealth and treasure, it is not to Abram, but the Whigs; he ought not to deprive them of it these scaree times.

"PROVENDER."

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: I am a Democrat, and I feel for its cause. Upon Democratic principles this country has arrived to its present greatness, and in future is dependent for prosperity upon the prevalence of Democratic principles—without the prevalence of which we, as a nation, are doomed to follow European governments.

Sir, in our present difficulty as regards candidates for Congress, I am fully satisfied what course is the safest to pursue to rid ourselves from the difficulty, that is, for the Democratic party to rally to a man for Mr. Lewis. For, if you elect Mr. Venable, the Democratic party will *elect* a *blotch* on itself that a quarter of a century would not *bleach out*; and will throw a burden on all our candidates hereafter, to wit: "You have adopted Whig measures—you elected Mr. Venable, knowing at the time that he had adopted Whig measures," &c. Not only this, but the craft of the Whigs is, to advocate Venable in order to divide the Democratic party as much as possible, while the Whigs intend giving Rogers their full strength. This is as plain and as easy to understand as 2 and 3 make 5. Then, brother Democrats, the only alternative left you to ensure success is, to rally and unite at once upon Mr. Lewis! Elect him and you bear up victoriously your platform, and that will be of great advantage to you for years to come. Then, brother Demacrats, rally, rally to Mr. Lewis in your great strength, and shake off your difficulties like *Sampson!* and carry off victoriously both beam and webb.

These views are from an old DEMOCRAT.

CONSUL AT VENICE. In the appointment of Ik Marvel to the Venitian consulship the administration has hit it to a hair. Ik Marvel has the nature and the bearing of a gentleman; and he excels in those accomplishments and "knowledges" which render a man welcome in cultivated society. And besides this, he is engaged in studying the history of the Venitian republic, with a view to the production of a historical work. His residence amidst the scenes which he will have to describe will, of course, be an immense advantage to him; while his official character will be likely to give him access to ancient records and State documents of great importance. The result will probably be the production of a history of Venice that will enrich the literature of the country. We are only sorry that the office is not one of emolument. But a man whose works "go off" at the rate of twenty thousand volumes a year can perhaps manage to dispense with consul's fees.

Home Journal.

LIEUT. MAURY'S SCIENTIFIC MISSION. Lieut. Maury sailed from New York on Saturday last in the Pacific for Europe, to attend the Scientific Convention to be held at Brussels in August. This convention meets under the auspices of the naval powers of Europe, and its object has reference to a branch of science in which Lieut. Maury has acquired a world-wide fame. It is proposed to adopt some uniform plan of observations connected with his wind and current charts, and it was eminently fit that he should be honored, as he has been, by a national commission to such a convention. He has thus far devoted his superior intellect to scientific researches, and the results have given renown to his name, whilst they have contributed incalculable benefits to commerce. We anticipate important consequences from his present mission, in the further improvement in the science of navigation which we expect to follow the deliberations of the convention at Brussels. *Rich. Enq.*

*The Editor to whom I allude—distinguished in literature as well as politics—is not a single instance in his fraternity in the State; the father of another, but little older, a clear, vigorous, and philosophical writer, was sold out, and the son was left with an old Dictionary which he studied at odd intervals, and which laid the foundation of his advancement in life. These are remarkable instances; but thousands of others might be cited showing under what difficulties the poor pursued knowledge in this State.

POSTSCRIPT.

We learn that in the discussion at the Old Fields, in Nash on Saturday last, Mr. Lewis' triumph over Mr. Venable was overwhelming. The Democrats were roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and the Old Fields precinct will vote for Lewis en masse.

At O'Neale's, Johnston, on Monday, the triumph of the Democratic candidate was not less signal.

Johnston and Nash will go for Lewis over Venable by immense majorities.

Democrats of Wake, can you falter when such Counties as Nash and Johnston lead?

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York Thursday night last about 11 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to July 16th.

Her political news is by no means as important as was anticipated.

The following is in relation to Russia and Turkey:

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Eastern question remains precisely in statu quo. No intelligence of an authentic character has been received to change it in the least respect. Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that matters had by no means come to a head, but that negotiations were still going on.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton has been unchanged during the week. The demand has been fair, and freely met by holders.

The better grades are most sought for, and bring very full prices. Sales of the week 44,000 bales, of which exporters took 10,000 and speculators 4,000 bales. The quotations show a slight improvement in the better grades; Fair Orleans 6¾d. a 7d.; middling 6¼d.; far upland 5¾d.; middling 6d.

Breadstuffs.—The weather having become stormy, the market for breadstuffs had become firm. Flour and Indian Corn brought full rates on last week, and Wheat had advanced 1d. per 70 lbs. Canal Flour 26s. 6d. a 27s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 27s. a 30s. 6d.; Ohio 26s. a 28s. 6d. White Wheat 7s. 8d. a 8s. 2d.; red and mixed 7s. 3d. a 7s. 9d.; white and yellow Corn 31 a 32s. The future condition of the market depends entirely on the weather.

Fatal Cases of Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28. The disease which has been existing in our city for some days is now ascertained to be the yellow fever. It is confined chiefly to the vicinity of South street wharf, and mainly among the emigrants. There were six fatal cases in this region last night. They died after a very brief illness, and from motives of prudence were buried this morning before daylight. The people in the neighborhood of the infected district are being much alarmed. Quite a number have closed their stores and suspended business. It seems, however, that the disease does not spread rapidly. There are hopes that it will soon be checked.

The board of health has ordered the barque Mandarin, lately arrived from New Orleans, with the disease on board, to be removed to quarantine, 13 miles below the city. Also, that her planks be torn up and the bilge water pumped out. Several houses in the vicinity of the fever have been fumigated. The process of purifying them is now going on. Some of our physicians assert that this is malignant yellow fever.

Arrest of an extensive Gang of Counterfeiters, &c.

CINCINNATI, July 27, 1853. Six counterfeiters were arrested last night, three miles below this city. In their house were found $40,000 in counterfeit money, all on the State Bank of Ohio, except some fives on the Fairfield County Bank of Connecticut. Bogus dies and implements were found, but the plates have not been discovered. Three of the parties were penitentiary birds, and another, named Quincy Hurschey, was a large sub-contractor on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The whole party have been committed to jail. The gang is supposed to be the most daring and extensive in the country.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, July 28. The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning in the hall of the House of Representatives, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench, in place of Judge Coulter, deceased. John C. Knox received the nomination.

Resolutions were adopted at this evening's session, approving Governor Bigler's administration, and endorsing the Baltimore Platform.

Political Feeling in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 27. The Congressional contest in Ashland district is waxing warm, and bets are running high on both sides. The election for Congressmen takes place on the first Monday of October.

A MAIL ROBBER DETECTED. On Friday the 22d inst., a young man named Wm. Tinnin was arrested in this place and committed to jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstance which led to his arrest was, that he offered to pass a check on the Greensborough Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear on the Branch here, for $208 10, without the endorsement of the payees here, and when he could not succeed in that, he presented it to those payees for their endorsement. It was at once identified as a check which had been remitted from Graham in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, and not before heard of. It appeared on the examination of Tinnin, that he is Clerk to John Bain, Postmaster at Green Springs, 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and that he sometimes opens the mail and sometimes Bain opens it. His commitment followed of course.

This is probably almost important discovery, as the robberies of the mail between Greensborough and Raleigh have been very numerous for the last few months. *Fayetteville Observer.*

The prisoner was examined before Judge Potter, and was offered bail in the sum of $250! But the day after his committal, the bail was increased to $1000. When we recollect the numerous depredations of this kind recently committed, we consider the amount of bail offered entirely too small. There has been a large amount of money stolen from the mails in this State within the last 12 months.

P. S.—We understand that Tinnin was brought out on Thursday, and examined on one or two other charges of the same kind. The Postmaster at Graham, Mr. Scott, was in attendance as a witness. A trunk belonging to Tinnin having been opened, several letters were found which had been purloined from the mails, and when shown to the prisoner he acknowledged having seen them before, and stated that it was his intention to have forwarded them to their owners. A fifty dollar bill was found in the vest collar of the prisoner and identified as having been mailed with the draft above mentioned for this place. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

OBSCURE WRITERS. Putnam, at the close of the first volume of his magazine, states that he has received, during the six months of its publication the greater portion from writers who were previously unknown to him. All the mass of MS. was carefully read, and large numbers of the celebrated articles which have been attributed to the most eminent authors of the age, were produced by obscure writers. The system adopted by Putnam of refusing to publish the names of authors, with their articles, works so well that it will be continued. Each article has to stand on its own merits, which fact gives young men a fair field before the public.

OLD VIRGINIA. In Virginia the recent Congressional elections turned on the distribution question. In every District there were distribution and anti-distribution candidates. Where no Whig candidate could be got to run, that strange political hybrid, a "distribution Democrat," was brought out. The subject was argued and discussed throughout the whole State; and the result is, NOT ONE SINGLE FRIEND OF DISTRIBUTION HAS BEEN ELECTED. The entire Delegation is Democratic, and OPPOSED to distribution.

Well done, Old Virginia! and may North Carolina follow your example. *Salisbury Banner.*

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY. The steadfast adherence of New Hampshire to "democratic" principles has caused their opponents to call it a benighted State. Facts, however, show that it contains but seventy-six persons between the ages of furteen and twenty-one who cannot read and write, and that there are ninety thousand pupils on the school lists of the State. If, therefore, democracy be a political sin, New Hampshire does not sin through ignorance.

Judge Douglas, of the United States Senate, was at Florence on the 24th of June last, and just about setting off for Egypt.

CHILD OF THE ANGEL WING.

"Oh sing me a song as I fall asleep,"
Said a little one with a lustrous eye,
"Or tell me a tale of the flowers that peep,
In the bright green woods that reach to the sky—
That peep in the spring, when the birdies sing,
And the heavens are blue as our Nelly's eyes;
Or tell of the child with the angel wing,
Who walks in the garden of Paradise!"

I sang him the song—I told him the tale,
And watched by his couch till he thought he slept,
For his cheek was white as the moonbeam's pale,
That stealthy and bright near his pillow crept.
Then my words grew faint, and my voice sank low,
And I said, in thy dreams may the seraphs ring,
But he whispered soft, as I rose to go—
"Oh! tell of the child of the angel wing!"

Then I sang again—but he restless grew,
And tossed his young arms as he wildly spoke,
And a burning red in his forehead flew,
As the moon went down and the morning broke.
But he spoke no more of the spring's bright flowers,
And he thought no more of his sister's eyes;
One name alone, in his feverish hours,
Was breathed in a whisper that pierced the skies.

"My mother," he said, and his eyes waxed dim,
For the sense, with their waving lustre fled,
And he never knew that she knelt by him,
Whose sun went down at his dying bed!
He has gone where the seraphs sweetly sing—
His story was brief as the sunset dyes,
He walks with the child of the angel wing,
In the flowery gardens of Paradise!"

From the Bizarre.

GRANT THORBURN AND HIS THIRD WIFE. Our old friend, Grant Thorburn, has just taken unto himself a third wife! He writes us announcing the fact, and at the same time encloses an article from the Home Journal which he desires us print. We will comply with his request when space is more abundant. Let us, mean time, congratulate bride and bridegroom, and wish them many happy years of wedded love. Grant has twenty good years more to live, before he is a hundred; and the sunset of his life, from all appearance, bids fair to be as warm and genial as that of a fine August day.

NEW YORK, 27th June, 1853.

FRIEND BIZARRE: If the enclosed is acceptable, give credit to the Home Journal. Insert three Yankee lasses, in place of two; for the article in the Journal was in type when I was being buckled to the third edition. When properly bound, gilt and lettered, I think the Yankee lass is the best article in all the domestic department. I speak from fifty years experience, when I advise all bachelors, if they wish to begin to live, to catch one of those neat articles, which they may find running through the pumpkin fields near Hartford in Connecticut. I preach by *example;* having made a prize of one of these only two weeks ago, though in my eighty-first year; my wife is a comely lass of forty summers, thus meeting me half way; she is two inches taller, and five pounds heavier; so I think, on reflection, I have got the best of the bargain.

Thine Sincerely,
GRANT THORBURN.

ATTEMPT TO KILL. On Saturday last, Willis Hester, who lives some four miles west of Hillsborough, came into town, and while in Mr. Porter Thompson's tavern, in the excitement of incipient intoxication, broke some of his ware, when Mr. Thompson approached him; Hester then pulled out a pistol and fired, the ball passing through Mr. Thompson's right arm near the shoulder, making a flesh wound only. Armed with his pistol, a five shooter, Hester made his way out of town, and has not yet been taken.

Hillsborough Recorder.

DIED,

In this City, on the 31st ult., at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, wife of Mr. John Briggs.

At his residence, near Milton, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, after a brief illness, Mr. Henry N. Holden.

In Moore County, July 19th, Mr. Wm. E. Lewis, of Typhoid Fever, aged 29 years.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?" [Com.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.
March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court Clerk of Wake.
April 8th, 1853. 47—tc.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Nap,
" " " Sol,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.—P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbenum, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owners; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and name of VAUGHAN & MOORE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale and retail Drug and Apothecary business in the town of Goldsboro', and intend to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, and in fact every thing comprising the Stock of a Druggist, Physician or Painter, all of which will be sold as low as they can be bought in North Carolina. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

A. B. VAUGHAN,
JNO. S. MOORE.

Goldsboro', July 12, 1853. 71—6t.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

October, 1852. 93—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" " Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

CLUSTER SPRINGS, IN HALIFAX COUNTY, Va.—*Analysis.*—The Sulphur water contains:—

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Chalybeate Water contains—

Carbonic Acid Gas,
Peroxide of Iron,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Lime Water contains:—

Bi-Carbonate of Lime.

The above analysis shows at once the variety of remedial agency which may be brought in requisition with a view to the removal of disease. In further testimony of their extensive utility in removing disease, I subjoin the following items of testimony from distinguished professional gentlemen:

Doct. D. P. Gardner, former Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sidney College, says of the Sulphur water, that "It is sufficiently strong for medicinal purposes." And of the Chalybeate water, that "It is the purest he has ever met with."

Doct. J. P. Metteauer says, "Why do you not advertise your waters more extensively?" Whilst Doct. C. H. Jordan of Person county, N. C., Doct. Wm. M. Carrington, Doct. Wm. B. Jennings, Doct. C. Craddock, Doct. G. B. Marable, and Doctors J. E. & M. A. Harris, all of the county of Halifax, testify to the utility of these waters in the following terms:—"From experience we can safely recommend the Sulphur water in Dyspepsia. It is the best antiacid we ever knew. Food cannot possibly sour in a stomach habitually supplied with the Sulphur water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the Liver dependent on gastric irritation. Torpor of the Liver is speedily relieved by it. The worst cases of kidney and bladder affections are promptly relieved; whilst in uterine affections, it acts like a charm in restoring and correcting its irregularities in all constitutions.

Of the Chalybeate water, they say:—"It is an agreeable Chalybeate; none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of Iron."

With the above variety of remedial agents, in so palatable a shape, located in a beautiful and healthful region of country traversed by Stages, and soon to be by Railroads, the undersigned flatters himself, that the CLUSTER SPRINGS will soon become the centre of attraction for the wealthy and elite of the land.

HENRY EASLEY.

Halifax, July 9, 1853. 71—3t.

P. S. The Cluster Springs were incorporated with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, by the Legislature of Virginia last winter. Being only four miles from the R. & D. Railroad, it is contemplated to connect it by railroad with that road, at South Boston. H. E.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INterest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, Cheap Place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1852. 34—

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day, July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT,
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & CO., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rothergs' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 32—wly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,858,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,883,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,528,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,780,81 "	2,904,687,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators. Term years.	Representatives. Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31 1	151 1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12 1	286 1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30 1	230 1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40 1	356 1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31 1	72 1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21 1	215 1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32 2	128 1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20 3	60 1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33 3	100 1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9 4	21 1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22 4	74 2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50 4	152 2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	3	50 2	120 2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45 4	124 2